

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 1, 1848.

## Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**GEN. LEWIS CASS,**  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**MAJ. GEN. WM. C. BUTLER,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District, THOMAS BRADY, Jr., of Northampton.

2d " ASA BIGGS, of Martin.

3d " FERRIN BUSHBE, of Wake.

4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.

5th " WILLIAM S. ASHIE, of New Hanover.

6th " SAMUEL J. PIERSON, of Bladen.

7th " EDWARD J. JOHNS, Sr., of Orange.

8th " ROBERT P. DICK, of Rockingham.

9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.

10th " W. W. AVERY, of York.

11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood.

ERROR.—In the communication on the 4th

page, signed "SOUTHERN," a typographical

error occurs. In the first paragraph for "Gods

of Tiresias" read garb of Tiresias.

(37)—We publish on the fourth page, a communication

signed "a Southern," from the pen of one of our most intelligent citizens.

The views it presents, we think will strike the

reader as having at any rate the merit of originality.

We have not examined the subject sufficiently to give our own opinion on the

proposition presented by our correspondent.

(38)—We call the attention of the reader to the

proceedings of the Pittsboro Convention, published on the fourth page. We had intended

to make some remarks on the subject of improving the Cape Fear River, but our space

is so limited, that it is out of our power. We trust that the people of the Cape Fear region

will go on with spirit and promptitude and accomplish this great work.

## MILLARD FILLMORE—IS HE AN ABOLITIONIST?

Under existing circumstances, it is fully as

important to the South to ascertain with exactitude

the political sentiments of the respective candidates for the Vice Presidency, particularly

with reference to the slavery question, as to know what political opinions are

held by those who aspire to the first office in the gift of American freemen. So far as the

South is concerned, there is one subject which we are

willing to admit, is paramount to all others, to wit, the slavery question. To show

how important it is to know with reasonable certainty the sentiments on this subject of the

respective candidates for the Vice Presidency, it is only necessary to present a few facts. In

the first place, there are at present thirty States in the Union, each of them represented on the

floor of the Senate chamber by two Senators. This body (the U. S. Senate) is therefore com-

posed of sixty members. Now, in the second place, of these thirty States 15, are slavehold-

ing and 15 are non-slaveholding States. So that, should the slavery question assume a

positive sectional, geographical aspect, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are

actually tied in the Senate. Well, now, the Vice President of the United States, who is

also the President of the Senate, whenever the Senate is tied on any question, has, under

the constitution, the casting vote. So that in the event of any bill coming before that body

inimical to the South, it would depend entirely on the Vice President whether it should be-

come the law of the land or not. If, on the one hand, he is inimical to the South—if he

is an abolitionist—of course he will give his casting vote to any measure, no matter how

astounding in its attack upon Southern institutions; whilst on the other hand, if he is a

friend of the South—if he is disposed to do justice to the South, which is all the friend-

ship she asks—he would, by the interposition of his influence and vote, vindicate her rights

and her honor. With the Vice President, in all human probability, will rest, during the next

four years, the power and the responsibility of deciding between the North and the South upon

this, to us, "paramount" question.

Is MILLARD FILLMORE, the Federal candi-

date for the Vice Presidency, such a man as the South can support for an office, at all times

so high and responsible, and which, at the present time, from the circumstances alluded

to above, it is absolutely essential should be filled by a man entirely free from every taint

of ABOLITIONISM.

We undertake to assert that, so far from

Millard Fillmore being such a man, he is the very reverse—he is tainted to the core with

ABOLITIONISM—HE IS AN ABOLITIONIST.

We shall endeavor, in this and subsequent

numbers, to make this assertion good, by

proofs taken from the public records of the country. We will open the ball with his

votes in the House of Representatives, first session of the 26th Congress, on the celebrated

ATHLETION RESOLUTIONS.

If we do not prove from his votes on these

resolutions alone, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that MILLARD FILLMORE is

an ABOLITIONIST, then we can only say that we will be very much mistaken.

In the month of December, 1838, Mr. Ath-

erton, of New Hampshire, moved that the rules be suspended so as to enable him to introduce

some resolutions in reference to slavery in the States and Territories, and the proper disposi-

tion of all memorials, petitions, &c., on that subject, that might be introduced into Con-

gress.

"And on the question, shall the rules be

suspended for the purpose aye!"

"It passed in the affirmative—yeas 137, nays

65."

Southern whigs and democrats voted in fa-

vor of this motion, while John Quincy Adams,

Thomas Corwin, MILLARD FILLMORE,

John R. Giddings, Peck, Parmenter, Slade,

and the great body of the ABOLITIONISTS, voted

against it.

"The rule being suspended for the purpose,

Mr. Atherton then moved his said resolutions, which were read."

After various motions for adjournment, &c.,

"the question was put that the House do agree to the first of the said resolutions, being in the words

following, viz:

"1. Resolved, That this Government is a Govern-

ment of limited powers; and that, by the Constitu-

tion of the United States, Congress has no juris-

isdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the confederacy."

in the affirmative, Fillmore is not an Abolition-

ist, then is Giddings, of Ohio, no Abolition-

ist.

On the 12th of the same month (December)

the Atherton resolutions again came up for

consideration.

"The question was then put that the House do

agree to the said second resolution, which is in

the words following, viz:

"Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of

slavery in the District of Columbia and the Terri-

tories of the United States, and against the remo-

val of slaves from one State to another, are a

part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect

the institution of slavery in the several States, and

thus indirectly to destroy that institution within

their limits."

"And passed in the affirmative—yeas 136, nays

65."

Now would it not appear to every Southern

man that here was a chance when those who

desired to exhibit their disposition to do justice

to the South, might do so publicly and

above-board, by voting for this resolution?—

MILLARD FILLMORE and his Abolition allies

and friends, Adams, Giddings, Corwin, Slade,

&c., VOTED AGAINST this resolution. Mark

this, Southern Whigs, who, under the influ-

ence of party associations, are about to cast

your votes for this same Millard Fillmore—

Read the resolution and weigh it well, and

ask yourselves what you would think of the

sentiments of the man that voted against it. Is

he an Abolitionist? We think you must

answer, yea. But again—

"The question on the third resolution was on

the motion of Mr. Bond, divided."

"And on the question that the House do agree

to the first member of the said third resolution, be-

ing so much thereof as is contained in the words

following:

"Resolved, That Congress has no right to do

that indirectly which it cannot do directly."

"It passed in the affirmative—yeas 170, nays

30."

Here, again, we find Millard Fillmore, the

candidate of Southern Whigs for the Vice

Presidency, voting in the negative, in close

fellowship with his old friends, Adams, Slade,

Giddings, Peck, &c.

"The question was then put that the House do

agree to the second member of the said third resolu-

tion, being so much thereof as is contained in the

words following:

"And that the agitation of the subject of slavery

in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as

a means and with the view of disturbing or

overthrowing that institution in the several States,

is against the true spirit and meaning of the Con-

stitution, an infringement of the rights of the

States affected, and a breach of the public faith on

which they entered into this confederacy."

"And passed in the affirmative—yeas 164, nays

39."

Against this, also, we find John Quincy

Adams, MILLARD FILLMORE, Joshua R.

Giddings, Peck, and Slade, voting in the closest

fellowship and agreement.

Now how, in the name of common sense,

can Southern men bring themselves to vote for

a man for the Vice Presidency who would re-

cord his vote against such a proposition as

this? Still, people of North Carolina, they

(the Federal leaders) have the hardihood to

ask you to vote for this man!

"The question recurred, that the House do

agree to the fourth resolution."

"Mr. Lincoln called for a division of the ques-

tion on said resolution; and on the question that

the House do agree to the first member thereof,

being so much as is contained in the words fol-

lowing:

"Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the

broad principle of equality among the members of

this confederacy. It passed in the affirmative—

yeas 182, nays 26."

Of course, Millard Fillmore voted for such

a proposition as this, as did many of the other

Abolitionists. But how was it on the second

clause of the same resolution? Let us see.

"The question was then put that the House do

agree to the second member of the said fourth resolu-

tion, being so much thereof as is contained in the

words following:

"And that Congress, in the exercise of its ac-

knowledged powers, has no right to discriminate

between the institutions of one portion of the

States and another, with a view of abolishing the

one and promoting the other."

"And passed in the affirmative—yeas 174, nays

26."

Now, reader, what would you think of the

feelings towards the South of a man who

would vote against this proposition? Would

you not say he was not to be trusted by southern

people? And still we find, on referring to the

journals, that the Federal candidate for the

Vice Presidency, MILLARD FILLMORE, voted

against this very resolution! With him vot-

ed the same old crew, Adams, Giddings,

Slade & Co.

"The question recurred, that the House do

agree to the fifth resolution."

"Mr. Randolph called for a division of the ques-

tion on the said resolution; and the House do

agree to the first member of said resolution, being

so much thereof as is contained in the words fol-

lowing, viz:

"Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the

part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District

of Columbia or the Territories, or to equalize

the institutions of one portion of the States

or to discriminate between the institutions of one

portion of the confederacy and another, with the

views aforesaid, are in violation of the Con-

stitution, destructive to the fundamental prin-

ciple on which the Union of these States rests,

or to impair the jurisdiction of Congress."

"It passed in the affirmative—yeas 149, nays

52."

Surely, here it might be supposed that the

Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency

would have sustained for once the rights of

the South by voting for this proposition. But

did he do so? No. Millard Fillmore, in

company with his old friends, Adams, Slade,

Giddings & Co., VOTED AGAINST this proposition

also! And still there are Southern Whigs

who will have the effrontery to ask the people

of the South to vote for Millard Fillmore!

"The question recurred, that the House do

agree to the second member of the said fifth resolu-

tion, being so much thereof as is contained in the

words following, viz:

"And that every petition, memorial, proposi-

tion, or paper, touching, or relating in any way,

or in any extent whatever, to slavery or its effects,

or the abolition thereof, shall, on its presentation

thereof, without any further action thereon, be

laid upon the table, without being debated, printed

or referred; when

"A motion was made by Mr. Potts, that the

said second member of the fifth resolution do lie

on the table."

"And on the question that the House do agree

to this motion, it passed in the negative—yeas 77,

nays 135."

Now, we "pray you," how did this candi-

date of the Southern Whigs vote on this mo-

tion. Why, MILLARD FILLMORE voted with

Adams, Giddings, Slade & Co., to lay this

resolution on the table!

Now we "pray you" to examine these res-

olutions well, and the manner in which Fill-

more voted, and then ask yourselves the ques-

tion, "Is Millard Fillmore an Abolitionist?"

If you consider that on these resolutions, de-

claratory of the rights of the South, that Fill-

more always voted in the negative—if you

consider the company in which he is found,

that of the most notorious Abolitionists of the

whole country—if, we say, you look at these

your readers.

(39)—Why did the Chronicle garble what we

said in reply to his paragraph, headed "The

Wilmot Proviso a Democratic measure?"

We expressly stated in our article, that the Wil-

mot Proviso was introduced by David Wilmot

and Preston King; but also added what the

Chronicle knows as well as we do, that both

these men are now in open opposition to the

democratic party and its nominees, because

that party, and these nominees would not go

with them on the slavery question. Is not

that so?